



2011 Session

Exhibit 1

This exhibit has 4 sections:

**1. Is a booklet which can
not be scanned, therefore
only the front
cover/table of content
has been scanned to aid
in your research.**

**Entitled: Montana Board
of Crime Control
“Report for the Years
2006-2009”**

**2. Victims of Crime Act
(VOCA)**

**3. 1990-2010 Subgrant
Funding by County**

4. Power Point MBCC

**The original exhibits are on file at the
Montana Historical Society and may be
viewed there.**

**Montana Historical
Society Archives
225 N. Roberts
Helena MT 59620-1201
2011 Legislative Scanner Susie Hamilton**

REPORT FOR YEARS 2006-2009



EXHIBIT # 4
DATE 1-5-2011
HB Joint Appropriations Sub com
Judicial

Montana Board of Crime Control

For a Safe Montana





MBCC Mission

To pro-actively contribute to public safety, crime prevention and victim assistance with planning, policy development, and coordination of the justice systems in partnership with citizens, government, and communities.



October 2010

My Fellow Montanans,

I am pleased to present the 2006-2009 Report of the Montana Board of Crime Control (MBCC). Through partnerships with and the support of citizens across our state, MBCC contributes and guides performance improvements in Montana's justice system.

MBCC serves as a primary criminal and juvenile justice planner for our state, and raises and administers millions of dollars dedicated to fighting crime. The board is comprised of a wide cross-section of stakeholders appointed to provide leadership, oversight, and accountability for systems charged with promoting justice and public safety.

In reading this report, I hope that you are encouraged by the efficient and effective use of limited funding, collaboration and partnerships between citizens and the criminal justice system, and innovative problem solving and the use of data and technology to make informed decisions.

As our state thrives, we face new and ongoing challenges that affect our daily quality of life. Each of us, and our communities, are impacted by crime and our response to it through Montana's criminal justice system. By working together, we will ensure a safe and healthy Montana.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "B. Schweitzer", with a stylized flourish at the end.

BRIAN SCHWEITZER

Governor



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From the MBCC Chair

My Fellow Montanans,

As Chair of the Montana Board of Crime Control, I personally invite you to read this report and glean a perspective on how this 18-member board, donating their time and expertise, works with a small group of dedicated staff to improve Montana's Justice System. The customers we serve include cities, counties, non-profit organizations, tribal governments, state government and the citizens of Montana.

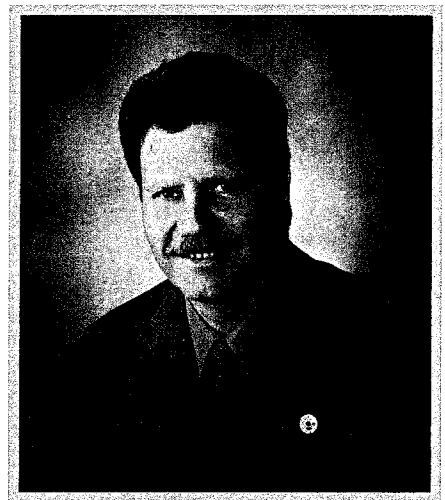
The Board and staff work diligently to develop model programs; secure funding resources; and provide technical assistance and stewardship for a variety of programs designed to increase the involvement and support of Montana citizens and public officials in criminal and juvenile justice. Additionally we are enhancing our data collection/analysis efforts, which are crucial to providing sound planning and decision making by the Board and other agencies.

The Montana Board of Crime Control readily accepts the charge from Governor Brian Schweitzer to promote justice and public safety for Montana's residents and visitors. We hope you find this report informative and we encourage your participation to help make Montana a safer place to live, work, and play.

Sincerely,



MIKE ANDERSON
Chairman



Executive Summary

The 2006 – 2009 Montana Board of Crime Control (MBCC) report provides insight into MBCC's leadership and services in grants management and policy development in support of local, state, and tribal justice. The report highlights three primary MBCC functions to help create and sustain safe communities. To advance the state's crime prevention agenda, MBCC influences relationships and collaborations, leads the state in exploring innovative responses, and is a nexus in the coordination of resources and funding.

MBCC provides the connective link with law enforcement agencies, the justice systems, and communities to obtain the tools needed to design proactive responses to issues of crime. One of the best tools to create a better understanding of crime in Montana is data. MBCC compiles and analyzes this data to identify trends and emerging issues. MBCC, a national leader in state crime data collection, synthesizes data to inform decision-making, and to construct overarching crime prevention and intervention strategies.

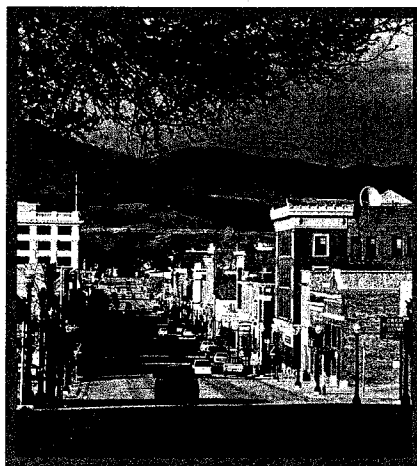
This report documents MBCC's efforts and achievements in the period from 2006 – 2009. Included in this report, you will find the following:

- Description of how MBCC is a nexus to leveraging relationships, applying innovative solutions to crime and delinquency, and managing resources that make Montana's communities safe
- Examples of MBCC's work in collaboration, innovation, and funding
- Profiles of MBCC's contributions and forward-thinking approaches in crime prevention, control and intervention; victim assistance; and youth justice
- Discussion of the federal stimulus incentive funds
- Summary of federal grant funds distributed by MBCC in Montana
- Contact information for board members, youth justice council, and staff

MBCC's goals include reducing and preventing crime, and improving collaboration among the many agencies and individuals who together help make Montana a safe place to live, work and play.

**Providing leadership to connect law enforcement,
judiciary, and an educated citizenry**

The Montana Board of Crime Control (MBCC) contributes to improvements in Montana's justice system and advances the state's crime prevention agenda. We are in a unique position to influence program design, conduct crime data collection and analysis, provide technical assistance, and administrate millions of dollars in grant funds. Along with an eighteen-member board appointed by the Governor, we provide the critical citizen leadership, oversight, and accountability of systems charged with promoting justice and public safety.



Jointly, we guide performance improvement with well informed, forward thinking strategies. Crime and delinquency is addressed statewide through cooperation and the coordination of programs and resources. Our leadership provides a connective link among the criminal and juvenile justice systems, law enforcement agencies, and victim assistance programs.

*Our role as a nexus is
central to leveraging
relationships, applying
innovative solutions and
managing resources that
help make Montana a safe
place to live, work and play.*

Sa

Net

Pronunciation.

nek-s

Function: noun

1. a connection or link

2. the central and most important point or place

3. a connected group or series

Internet
communication

and
communication

Planning, Prevention, and Policy Development

As the state's single planning agency for public safety, crime prevention, and victim assistance, Montana Board of Crime Control is instrumental in developing state policy and facilitating coordination widely across the criminal and juvenile justice system at all levels of government.

Victim Assistance

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Youth Justice

Justice System

Leveraging relationships to improve crime prevention

Building and maintaining relationships in crime and delinquency prevention and intervention is essential. Collaboration is critical. MBCC influences the connections among people, events, and programs that strengthen community infrastructure and improve justice strategies.

Our fundamental role is to facilitate the efforts of the multifaceted crime and delinquency prevention, control, and victim services programs to seek continual improvements. We support their social and political efforts to secure and maintain resources. With an emphasis on coordination and idea sharing, we help mobilize Montana

citizens by bolstering community, regional, and tribal crime prevention activities.

Connections we create offer long-lasting value to our quality of life in Montana. By working with the Montana

Crime Prevention Association and a recognizable crime prevention character like McGruff the Crime Dog, we help make important contacts between parents, educators, law enforcement, and crime practitioners to introduce and involve people of all ages in crime prevention in a playful way. Partnerships like these influence everything we do and demonstrate that unified crime prevention efforts benefit everyone.



*MBCC envisions a future
where young people become
vested partners in crime
prevention.*

Crime Prevention Conference

The showcase example of MBCC's capacity to connect people and communities for public safety improvement is the Crime Prevention Conference.

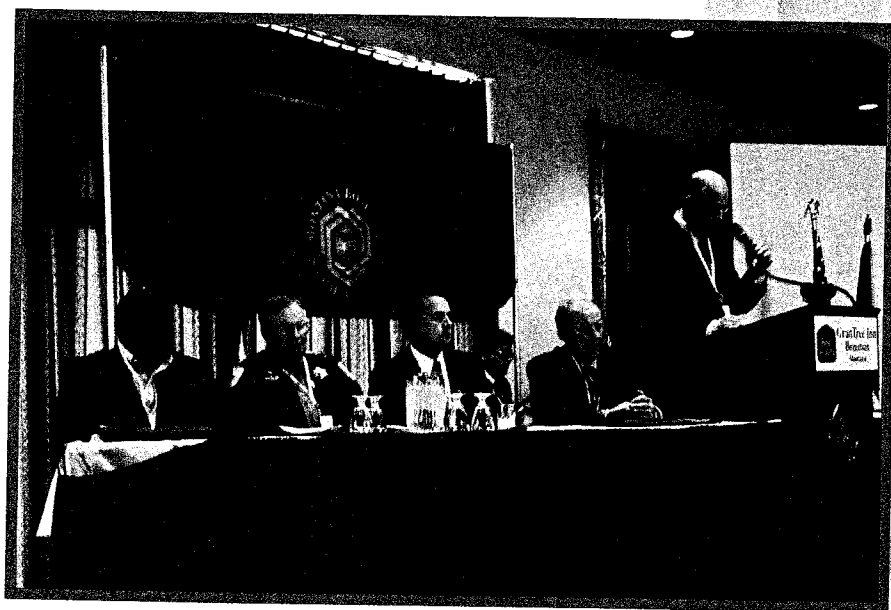
Since 2007, MBCC has facilitated and hosted crime prevention conferences. These events reflect our commitment to collaboration and relationship building. The conference connects people and communities across the spectrum of the justice systems, provides critical information and opportunities that strengthen communities.

Our conference format encourages idea sharing and dialogue. Training sessions build greater awareness of subjects such as suicide prevention and intervention, gangs, prescription drug abuse, innovative

juvenile justice practices, internet safety for juveniles, and teen dating violence. Montanans come together to discuss these issues and share the approaches that are working across the state.

As the nexus for crime prevention knowledge, we bring in field experts and invited speakers to impart their wisdom and experience to our stakeholders. By delivering advanced training and technical assistance, we are helping other Montanans help make Montana a safe place to live.

Master of Ceremonies Lynn Erickson provided welcoming remarks at the Montana Crime Prevention Conference. Other guests include (L to R) Godfrey Saunders, Sheriff Jim Cashell, Attorney General Steve Bullock, Ex-Chief of Police Mark Tymrack.





2011 Session

**2. Victims of Crime Act
(VOCA)**

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2011 Legislative Scanner Susie Hamilton**

Victims of Crime Act (VOCA)	
Overview	VOCA was enacted by Congress in 1984 and established the Crime Victims Fund, to collect federal criminal fines, forfeitures and penalties. The purpose of VOCA is to provide financial support to state crime victim compensation and victim assistance programs.
Authority	Victims Compensation and Assistance Act of 1984.
Customers	Persons who have suffered physical, sexual, financial, or emotional harm as a result of the commission of a crime. Awards are made to agencies providing direct services to victims including counseling and mental health treatment, assistance with the criminal justice process, personal advocacy, and legal assistance to reduce the severity of the consequences of victimization. 40 programs received funding in FY10.
Efficiency	Continuation programs in good standing receive first priority for funding to ensure that victims receive comprehensive services from trained advocates.
Effectiveness	VOCA funds are figured at a cost of \$102 per victim (annually), as compared to \$92 per day (or \$33,580 annually) to house an inmate at Montana State Prison.
Outcomes	<p>For FY10, services were provided to 11,918 victims (including 7,203 victims of domestic violence). There were 112,655 services provided to these victims including 16,248 instances of crisis counseling. Below is a letter from a victim that was sent to a local program that receives VOCA funds:</p> <p><i>I am writing a statement on behalf of the victim-witness program. On 26 July 09 my place was broken into and I was assaulted. I got more hurt than my significant other. If it wasn't for the ladies at victim-witness I wouldn't have learned about the legal system. The support of these wonderful women is just amazing. Their job is a thankless one. They have seen me personally have meltdowns and yet told me to take a break and let them take care of it. I know once my case is settled I can still call and I know they will listen and offer comfort and encouragement. They have faxed numerous documents to Helena and the prosecutor's office for me so I don't have to worry. I have 2 binders full of these documents that they have helped me organize. These women are wonderful. There are no words that I can say how much they are appreciated. Between my counselor, family and victim-witness I probably would have given up. This is a fantastic program and I don't want to see it go.</i></p>
Alternatives	The state does not provide monies to serve victims of crime; therefore, there is no alternative to this program.
Priorities	Minimum of 10% must be provided to each of the following priority and underserved categories: sexual assault, domestic violence, child abuse and assault.
STOP Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)	
Overview	STOP promotes a coordinated, multidisciplinary approach to enhancing advocacy and improving the criminal justice system's response to violent crimes against women. It encourages the development and improvement of effective law enforcement and

	prosecution strategies to address violent crimes against women and the development and improvement of advocacy and services in cases involving violent crimes against women.
Authority	The STOP (Services. Training. Officers. Prosecutors) Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program (STOP) was initially authorized under the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (VAWA) and reauthorized and amended by the Violence Against Women Act of 2000 and by the Violence Against Women Act of 2005.
Customers	Courts, prosecutors, probation and parole, law enforcement, victim service providers, batterer's intervention programs and victims.
Efficiency	A minimum of 30% of funding is provided to victim service providers, 25% of to law enforcement, 25% to prosecution, and 5% to courts. In addition at least 10% of the 30% received by victim services is provided to programs that provide services to tribal victims. The remaining funds are discretionary. This formula provides for comprehensive services and accountability.
Effectiveness	Research shows that efforts to respond to violence against women are most effective when combined and integrated as part of a coordinated community response (CCR). A CCR brings criminal justice personnel, victim advocates, and social services programs together to create a multidisciplinary, integrated response that holds offenders fully accountable, improves the system's response to victims/survivors, and helps victims heal from violence. STOP funds support communities in their efforts to develop and strengthen effective law enforcement and prosecution strategies to combat violent crimes against women and to develop and strengthen victim services in cases involving such crimes.
Outcomes	Recent outcomes of STOP funding include the implementation of online orders of protection, online Sexual Assault Nurse's Training, and funding for the Domestic Violence Fatality Review Commission (MCA 2-15-2017). These projects are in addition to the programs that use funds to hire domestic violence investigators, prosecutors, and provide direct services to victims.
Alternatives	The state does not provide monies to support programs assisting victims of violent crime; therefore, there are no alternatives to this program.
Priorities	The emphasis of STOP continues to be the implementation of comprehensive strategies to address violence against women that prioritize the needs and safety of victims and hold offenders accountable for their crimes.
Sexual Assault Services Program (SASP)	
Overview	SASP was created by the Violence Against Women Act of 2005 (VAWA 2005), and is the first federal funding stream solely dedicated to the provision of direct intervention and related assistance for victims of sexual assault. Overall, the purpose of SASP is to provide intervention, advocacy, accompaniment, support services, and related assistance for adult, youth, and child victims of sexual assault, family and household members of victims, and those collaterally affected by the sexual assault.

Authority	Violence Against Women Act of 2005
Customers	Survivors of sexual assault; rape crisis centers; victim service providers
Efficiency	The first subgrant awards for SASP were not effective until July 1, 2010, so data is not yet available to determine efficiency.
Effectiveness	The first subgrant awards for SASP were not effective until July 1, 2010, so data is not yet available to determine effectiveness.
Outcomes	Data is being collected but analysis will not begin until July 2011 when a full year's worth of data is available.
Alternatives	The state does not provide monies to serve victims of sexual assault; therefore there are no alternatives to this program.
Priorities	To help survivors heal from sexual assault trauma through direct intervention and related assistance from social service organizations such as rape crisis centers, 24-hour sexual assault hotlines, crisis intervention, and medical and criminal justice accompaniment. SASP supports such services through the establishment, maintenance, and expansion of rape crisis centers and other programs and projects to assist those victimized by sexual assault.

Domestic Violence – Misdemeanor Probation

Overview	The purpose of this program is to promote victim safety and offender accountability through a variety of case management and compliance monitoring methods. These methods include but are not limited to probation personnel, electronic or GPS monitoring, and case management systems that track recidivism and revocation.
Authority	The 2005 Legislature passed HB 476 (MCA 44-4-310 through 44-4-313) increasing the marriage license fee to fund this program and designating the Montana Board of Crime Control as the administering agency.
Customers	The customers of this program are victims of first or second offense partner/family member assault (PFMA) and/or orders of protection; in addition to courts, prosecutors, and law enforcement.
Efficiency	To ensure efficiency, MBCC removed the matching requirement to allow local jurisdictions the ability to hire a compliance officer that would hold offenders of all misdemeanor crimes accountable. Grant funds may only be used for PFMA and orders of protection violators.
Effectiveness	Recidivism and risk of serious injury or death to victims can be reduced when offenders are held accountable by the criminal justice system and are required to comply with court ordered sanctions such as payment of fines and restitution, batterer counseling/treatment, orders of protection, and drug and alcohol screening.
Outcomes	Jurisdictions have used these funds to implement Coordinated Community Response Teams (CCR), conduct GPS monitoring of PFMA offenders, compliance monitoring of offenders, and conduct lethality assessments for victims. In May 2010, over 80 individuals attended "A Community Corrections Response to Domestic Violence" training. The focus of the training was to develop an action plan for implementing

	the American Probation and Parole Association (APPA) guidelines for community supervision of domestic violence offenders. The 7 th Judicial District implemented a web-cam network in order to conduct meetings with offenders while reducing the miles traveled.
Alternatives	The state does not provide general fund monies to monitor offender compliance. Local government resources are stretched thin; therefore, there are no alternatives to this program.
Priorities	Priority is given to communities that demonstrate a collaborative approach in program development between courts, law enforcement, prosecution, and victim assistance programs.
Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG)	
Overview	The purpose of JABG is to reduce juvenile offending through accountability-based programs focused on both offenders and state and local juvenile justice systems. Strengthening the system requires an increased capacity to develop youth competence; to efficiently track juveniles through the system; and to provide enhanced options such as restitution, community service, victim-offender mediation, and other restorative justice sanctions that reinforce the mutual obligations of an accountability-based juvenile justice system.
Authority	JABG is authorized under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 2002.
Customers	Eligible applicants include units of local, county, State, and Tribal governments. Funding provides ongoing services, and programs developed to provide appropriate assessment and resources to youth identified with mental health or chemical dependency issues. Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ) Programs such as community service programs, peer courts, and diversion programs. During FY10, 17 sub-awards were made.
Efficiency	<p>JABG programs directly served more than 1,000 youth statewide during FY10. Of these youth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 77% of youth exited the program having completed program requirements. • 88% of program youth exhibited a desired change in social competence. • 100% of program youth exhibited a desired change in substance use. <p>JABG funds also provide training in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mental health training curriculum; • Juvenile probation officer training; and • Wraparound services in Indian Country.
Effectiveness	<p>Juvenile crime in Montana is on the decline. A review of the last decade indicates the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Juvenile crimes against persons were at the lowest in 2009. • Offenses against Public Administration (MCA Title 45, Ch. 7) have been reduced by almost half in the last ten years.

Outcomes	The JABG program funds local projects to address juvenile accountability and statewide projects to improve the juvenile system through updated trainings.
Alternatives	No alternatives identified.
Priorities	<p>The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP), requires each state to have a State Advisory Group appointed by the chief executive officer of the state. Montana's advisory group is the Youth Justice Council (YJC). The YJC has chosen to place priority on funding the following four purpose areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information Sharing; • Risk/Needs Assessments; • Restorative Justice; and • Court/Probation Programming.
Title II Formula Grants Program	
Overview	The purpose of Title II is to improve capacity to serve youth along the continuum of intervention, prevention, and accountability by supporting state and local delinquency prevention and intervention efforts and system improvements. Through this program funds are provided to help implement comprehensive state juvenile justice plans based on detailed studies of Montana's needs.
Authority	The Title II Formula Grants Program is authorized under the Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention (JJDP) Act of 2002, 42 U.S.C. 5601 <i>et seq.</i>
Customers	<p>Eligible applicants include units of local, county, State, and Tribal governments and local educational agencies. During FY10, 10 sub-awards were made. Title II funds provide the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ongoing services to Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) sites; • compliance monitoring of detention facilities to ensure compliance with the JJDP Act; • funding of disproportionate minority contact (DMC) sites; • Native American programs; and • mentoring, restorative justice, violence prevention, and delinquency prevention and intervention programs.
Efficiency	<p>Title II programs served nearly 1,500 youth in FY10. Of these youth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 71.2 % completed program requirements. • 74.8% of youth served exhibited a desired change in substance abuse behavior. • 86% of the youth served did not reoffend during the program period.
Effectiveness	In the past eight years Montana has been either in full or substantial compliance with the JJDP Act Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO) requirement; the sight and sound separation requirements; and the jail removal and rural exception for jail removal. Substantial compliance means a rate of one violation per hundred thousand youth.

Outcomes	This program facilitates the coordination of many service systems juveniles encounter, helping juveniles from becoming delinquent and assisting delinquent youth return to a productive life, thereby mitigating the risk of increasing the adult offender population and placing further strain on the courts, probation and parole, and the prison system.
Alternatives	No alternatives identified.
Priorities	<p>The YJC has assessed the priorities in Montana for resource allocation and determined the following funding priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • alternatives to detention; • delinquency prevention; • disproportionate minority contact (DMC); • diversion programs; • juvenile justice system Improvements; and • Native American Programs.
Title V Community Prevention Grants Program	
Overview	<p>The purpose of Title V is to fund collaborative, community-based delinquency prevention efforts based on the integration of six fundamental principles that combine to form a strategic approach to reducing juvenile delinquency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • comprehensive and multidisciplinary approaches; • research foundation for planning; • community control and decision-making; • leveraging of resources and systems; • evaluation to monitor program progress and effectiveness; and a long-term perspective.
Authority	The Community Prevention Grants Program was established in the 1992 reauthorization of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974.
Customers	Units of local government and federally recognized tribal governments are eligible recipients. Title V provides communities with funding and guidance for developing and implementing comprehensive juvenile delinquency prevention plans. The three-year prevention plans are designed to reduce risk factors associated with juvenile delinquency and to decrease the incidence of juvenile behavior. The current grant was sub-awarded to Cascade County; the project is managed through Alliance for Youth.
Efficiency	<p>The Title V Program in Cascade County served 194 youth and more than 130 parents in FY10.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 86% of youth served exhibited a long-term desired behavioral change in substance abuse. • 86.43% of youth served exhibited a long-term desired behavioral change in antisocial behaviors.

Effectiveness	The Cascade County Program has expanded stakeholder participation, especially among the Native American population and the justice system. The Parenting to Prevent Delinquency program and Social Responsibility Training (SRT) has resulted in significant short- and long-term behavioral changes in the youth served. Cascade County and Alliance for Youth continue to monitor key decision points within the juvenile justice system.
Outcomes	Alliance for Youth has developed a matrix of effective intervention services available by criminogenic risk factors. The juvenile drug court program has been modified to incorporate effective practices and expand eligibility for moderate risk offenders. SRT is expanding to include potentially all of the Great Falls schools. Juvenile offenders are less likely to be detained inappropriately because effective intervention strategies are being implemented.
Alternatives	No alternatives have been identified.
Priorities	The YJC has assessed the priorities in Montana for resource allocation and determined the following funding priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • alternatives to detention; • delinquency prevention; • disproportionate minority contact; • diversion programs; • juvenile justice system improvement; and • Native American Programs.
Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI)	
Overview	In February 2008, Montana became a Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) site and has worked with representatives from Rocky Boy, Fort Belknap, and Fort Peck Tribes, and Missoula, Cascade, Hill, and Yellowstone counties to implement JDAI. The following core strategies are used to implement JDAI: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • collaboration, • use of accurate data, • objective admissions criteria and instruments, • new or enhanced non-secure alternatives to detention, • case processing reforms, • special detention cases, • reducing racial disparities, and • improving conditions of confinement
Authority	The YJC has established JDAI as a priority and core strategy for reducing disproportionate minority contact. The JJDP Act (Section 223) addresses compliance and monitoring of DMC.
Customers	Courts, corrections, law enforcement, detention centers, probation and parole, public defender's office, youth, and the public.

Efficiency	Montana has received a \$50,000 grant for each of the past three years from the Annie E. Casey Foundation to implement JDAI. No general funds have been used to implement the core strategies.
Effectiveness	Statistical analysis shows that disproportionality by race at detention can most likely be explained by the lack of adequate alternatives to detention. Montana's data is already showing a reduction in DMC; however, this program is fairly new and therefore complete results for Montana are not available. In Santa Cruz County, which had been operating its juvenile hall at approximately 45% above capacity, new construction costs were avoided and local government was able to divert resources to facility improvements and a new health clinic. More than \$7 million in detention expenses have been redeployed to community alternatives since 1998. Multnomah County (Portland, OR) redeployed more than \$12 million. By reducing its reliance on detention, Multnomah was able to mothball three 16-bed detention units and divert roughly \$2 million a year to other needed services.
Outcomes	Detention for only those youth who pose a risk to society or are a flight risk. Establish alternatives to detention for all other youth.
Alternatives	JDAI is the alternative to detention.
Priorities	Reducing DMC and detention for youth who are not a risk to society or a flight risk. Establishing cost-effective alternatives to detention.

Juvenile Justice Compliance

Overview	Compliance with state and federal laws governing the secure confinement of youth, managing the detention database and state general fund grants for youth detention services.
Authority	MCA Title 41 Chapter 5, Part 19 and Section 223 of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.
Customers	Customers are the 2,373 youth held in secure confinement in Montana during calendar year 2009.
Efficiency	Holding the line on which youth are confined in the state holds the line on the costs of confinement, which is one of the most expensive alternatives for youth in contact with the juvenile justice system.
Effectiveness	Montana has been in compliance with federal law for 15 straight years. The violation rate for Montana is 12 violations out of 2,373 or ½%.
Outcomes	A dramatic improvement in the timeliness and accuracy of detention data collection and a reduction in the number of youth detained in violation of state and federal law. Over 200 American Indian youth were being held in secure confinement for status offenses in the early nineties. Now confinement of status offenders is the exception and not the rule. No lawsuits have been filed against the state for secure confinement of youth in violation of state or federal law.
Alternatives	MBCC receives no additional general funds to administer alternatives for youth detention services.

Priorities	All activities are required to receive federal funding. Compliance with MCA 41-5-1903 and 1907 require the Board to monitor that youth are held in secure confinement in compliance with the requirements of state and federal statutes.
Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)	
Overview	Identify, assess, address, and monitor disproportionate minority contact (DMC) with the juvenile justice system for minority populations that comprise at least 1% of the state's general youth population.
Authority	Section 223 of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.
Customers	Customers are the 15,102 minority youth in contact with the juvenile justice system in Montana for calendar year 2009.
Efficiency	Reductions in DMC are reductions in the total number of youth in contact with the juvenile justice system, and thereby reductions in the operating cost of the juvenile justice system.
Effectiveness	<p>The focus of the DMC 3-year plan has been at arrest, diversion and detention. Relative rate trend data for 2005-2006 for American Indians shows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At arrest: an increase from 1.38 to 1.66 times the rate of arrest for white youth. • At diversion: a decline from .92 to .80 times the rate of diversion for white youth. • At detention: a decline from 2.27 to 1.62 times the rate of detention of white youth. <p>MBCC staff has already begun to identify funding sources to complete an assessment of DMC trends to determine whether they are being driven by the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative, as well as answers to other questions.</p>
Outcomes	There has been dramatic improvement in the collection of data by law enforcement, courts and corrections to meet the reporting requirements of the JJDP Act. This data is useful not only for monitoring DMC but also for monitoring the overall effectiveness of court and correctional programming. Staff has made inroads on building trust and effective working relationships with the tribes.
Alternatives	MBCC receives no additional general funds to administer grants for monitoring and compliance of DMC.
Priorities	All activities are required to improve the efficiency of the juvenile justice system and to meet requirements for federal funding.
Justice Assistance Grant (JAG)	
Overview	<p>The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program is the primary provider of federal criminal justice funding to state and local jurisdictions. JAG provides states and units of local governments with critical funding necessary to support a range of program areas including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • law enforcement;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prosecution and court programs; • prevention and education programs; • corrections and community corrections; • drug treatment and enforcement; • crime victim and witness initiatives; and • planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs.
Authority	42 U.S.C. 3751 (a) establishes the JAG Program.
Customers	In FY10, 7 Statewide Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces (MJDTF), 23 smaller jurisdiction Sheriffs and Police Departments, 2 cities, and 6 State government agencies received sub-awards; additional customers are the public at large.
Efficiency	Each program serves and benefits people throughout the entire state. The JAG program provides much needed equipment, resources and services to areas of Montana that have a great need but do not have adequate means to provide.
Effectiveness	MBCC closely monitors all grant programs to ensure that they progress as stated and in a programmatically and fiscally responsible manner.
Outcomes	<p>There were approximately 30 combined, retained and created full-time equivalent (FTE) positions in FY10, resulting in jobs for Montana citizens.</p> <p>The efforts of the MJDTF have a direct impact on the reduction of methamphetamine clandestine labs throughout the State. Due to the much needed equipment that was purchased by Montana's smaller jurisdiction law enforcement agencies, officers are able to perform their duties in a more efficient manner, ensuring that their communities are a safer place for their citizens to live, work and play. Attendance at the Montana Crime Prevention Conference has doubled in the past four years. The conference brings together law enforcement, educators, and leaders from the public and private sectors; including all levels of city, county, tribal and state government, to discuss real problems and share solutions that are working across the state and nationally.</p>
Alternatives	Program alternatives and modifications are continually researched and implemented by MBCC staff, to ensure that all funds are spent responsibly.
Priorities	<p>Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces statewide drug enforcement - Montana's MJDTF play a major role with identifying and dismantling clandestine methamphetamine labs, intercepting and disrupting drug trafficking, drug arrests and drug removal. The task forces routinely host public education forums, seminars and trainings to better inform people of the hazards of becoming involved with drugs and how to detect and report drug activity in their communities. Without multi-jurisdictional drug enforcement efforts, local law enforcement agencies and communities would be forced to handle their own drug problems without adequate resources to do so.</p> <p>Smaller Jurisdiction Sheriffs and Police Departments equipment purchase - Many smaller jurisdiction law enforcement agencies do not have resources to provide</p>

	adequate and updated equipment for officers to safely perform their duties.
Paul Coverdell Forensic Sciences Improvement Grant Program	
Overview	The Coverdell grant program assists states and units of local government to help improve the quality and timeliness of forensic science and medical examiner services. Funds may be used to eliminate backlogs in analysis of forensic evidence and to train and employ forensic laboratory personnel, as needed, to eliminate such a backlog.
Authority	Public Law Number 106-561 established the Paul Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act of 2000.
Customers	The Montana Department of Justice is the only forensic laboratory in Montana and provides forensic services to all law enforcement agencies in the State. The Medical Examiner's Office is also a part of the laboratory. The laboratory provides forensic services for all law enforcement agencies and services are provided to local, state, tribal, and federal law enforcement agencies upon request. In addition, the forensic lab provides services to other state agencies; e.g. U/A's for the Department of Corrections and the Department of Public Health and Human Services, game violation cases for the Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks etc.
Efficiency	The forensic lab offers timely and objective analysis of physical evidence in criminal cases, provides professional, expert testimony in court appearances, expands laboratory technology and improves the investigative and analytical capabilities of laboratory personnel. It also provides for an efficient and effective death investigation system.
Effectiveness	The lab has seen an improvement in the number of days between submission of a sample to the laboratory and delivery of test results to a requesting office or agency. There has been an overall reduction in the number of backlogged cases. Coverdell funding allows medical examiners and forensic science personnel to attend national trainings, which are required to remain accredited.
Outcomes	Coverdell funding is instrumental in providing the lab with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • backlog reductions; • purchasing laboratory equipment and equipment upgrades; • training for personnel; and • day-to-day operating expenses.
Alternatives	Program alternatives and modifications are continually researched at a local and national level, and implemented if found to be fiscally and programmability sound. Charging local and other state agencies for sample submission can supplement a portion of funding, if federal funding became unavailable. Seek an increase in general fund monies to supplement the lack of federal grant funding.
Priorities	Coverdell funding will continue to be used to fund employees, purchase and upgrade equipment, system upgrades, staff travel to national trainings, and to supplement day-to-day operating expenses. Funding multiple components of the crime lab

	enhances the capability to provide local and state agencies with state-of-the-art services and enhances their essential role in the criminal justice system.
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT)	
Overview	The intent of RSAT is to break the cycle of alcohol, drugs and violence by reducing the demand for, use, and trafficking of illegal drugs through the development and implementation of substance abuse treatment programs in correctional and detention facilities at the local and state level and to create and maintain community-based aftercare services for offenders.
Authority	RSAT was created by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-322).
Customers	<p>Eligible grant applicants include state agencies and units of local governments. Successful grantees implement various strategies for effective treatment and intervention programs. Programs are based on empirical research and sound theory. Programs should include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • individual and group therapy sessions; • cognitive behavioral changes; • case management; • vocational improvement; • financial management; • appropriate housing; • assessment of co-occurring disorders; • family involvement; and • aftercare services. <p>RSAT funding currently is sub-awarded to the Yellowstone County Jail-Based Treatment which receives incarcerated, non-violent drug addicted offenders that are screened and, when found to meet program admission criteria, are inducted into the Billings Adult Misdemeanor Drug Court, followed by admission into the Jail-Based Treatment Program. Participants (offenders) are treated for a minimum of three months while incarcerated and, upon discharge; step down into the intensive outpatient programs of the drug court.</p>
Efficiency	<p>Many local jurisdictions lack resources to provide community based services. Offenders are implemented into programming prior to them committing more serious offenses, leading to increased victimization and long-term incarceration. Implementing programming and resources up front in the "criminal lifestyle" and at the local level does reduce recidivism, ultimately saving money. Research indicates that treatment accorded to offenders in community-based services at a quality level that addresses the multitude of their criminogenic needs can be successful on a number of levels, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reducing recidivism;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • restoring productive employment; • reducing victimization; and • improving the quality of family life for children.
Effectiveness	<p>Funding programs at the local level, or “front-loading” the system with services can prevent low-level offending behavior from becoming persistent felony-level offenders. Funding jail-based programs at the local level provides communities with means of effectively treating substance-abuse in offenders while giving them the tools and resources to become productive citizens. Increasing community-based programs provides communities with the means of effectively treating substance abuse in offenders while giving them tools and resources to become productive citizens. Effective community programs reduce recidivism, therefore, decrease the amount of money spent on incarceration; it restores productive employment; victimization is reduced and the overall quality of life in communities improves.</p>
Outcomes	<p>Some highlights of the RSAT program are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During admission, 23.4% of participants were employed. After 12 months, the employment rate was 90%. • During admission, 94% of participants were in jail at least once over the past three months. At the 12-month follow-up, that number dropped to 4.2% • There was a 52.8% homeless rate at admission compared to 0% at the 12-month follow-up. <p>The cost benefit of alcohol and drug treatment is actually well established in research. It has been found that for every one dollar spent on treatment, seven dollars are saved. Savings are typically experienced in another public care system. The positive effects of treatment can be far-reaching and has a cross-system impact.</p>
Alternatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternatives to RSAT funding are for local jails, cities and prevention service agencies to fund local treatment programs. • Increasing community-based programs and prevention programs in every community will decrease the amount spent on incarceration. • Surcharge on municipal offenses to pay for treatment is an avenue to generate revenue to fund local treatment programs.
Priorities	<p>A successful RSAT program uses multiple components. Priorities for a successful program include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • daily group sessions; • psychoeducational sessions; • individual therapy sessions; • stress management; • case management; • life skills; • vocational development; • sober/affordable housing;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • health improvement (includes medication management); • family therapy; and • overall adequate transitional and aftercare services.
Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws Block Grant Program (EUDL)	
Overview	<p>The intent of the EUDL program is to reduce alcohol sales to minors by enforcing minor in possession (MIP) laws, enforcing laws regarding sales to minors and third-party sales, educating communities about the dangers of underage drinking and by community planning/coalition building to combat underage drinking.</p> <p>Prevention/intervention strategies implemented with EUDL funds combat the culture of drinking in this state and ultimately decrease the social problems created by alcoholism such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • repeat DUI offenses; • increased crime rates and health care costs; • loss of employment; and • increased victimization.
Authority	Section 504 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, 42 U.S.C. 5783.
Customers	Eligible applicants include units of local, state, and tribal governments; nonprofit organizations, and local/state educational agencies. Grantees implement various strategies to prevent underage drinking, binge drinking and drinking and driving. They educate communities about the dangers associated with underage alcohol use, and enforce laws relating to underage drinking.
Efficiency	Montana communities vary in size (both population and geographically) and economic and cultural background; therefore, EUDL funds being versatile to fit the specific needs of each community is critical to its success.
Effectiveness	<p>Funding programs at the local and state level provides the communities' youth and adults with consistent and persistent messaging about the dangers of underage drinking. Using researched-based and promising practice activities, funding provides communities with many different activities that combat underage drinking. Some examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • coalition building, • Responsible beverage sales (RBS) training; • compliance checks; • party patrols; • shoulder-tap operations; • increased restrictions on alcohol sales at community events; • restriction on minors access to bars/nightclubs; • implementation of driver's license scanners; • false ID identification;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • penalties for commercial violations of sales to minors; • increased and more consistent penalties for minor in possessions; and • media/educational awareness.
Outcomes	<p>The Prevention Needs Assessment (PNA) is a Montana specific survey conducted every other year with 8th-12th graders statewide. Highlights of the 2010 PNA are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2008, 34.3% of 8th-12th graders state that they have not consumed alcoholic beverages compared to 29.3% in 2004. • There has been a reduction in 30-day alcohol use from 2004 to 2008 by 6.1%. • 54% of students in 2004 believe it is very wrong to drink alcohol compared to 57.3% in 2008. • 20.6% of students in 2004 believe they would get caught drinking alcohol compared to 24.1% in 2008. • 44.2% of students in 2004 believe it would be very easy to obtain alcohol compared to 39.1% in 2008. • There has been a reduction in alcohol use in 2008 compared to 2004. <p>Alcohol establishments have a compliance rate of approximately 80% when EUDL programs are in effect. Anecdotal evidence suggest that compliance rates fall to approximately 50% when consistent compliance patrols are not being conducted. Youth are subjected to \$4 billion in alcohol marketing each year in the form of advertising and product placements on youth oriented television and radio shows, internet sites, and billboards. A national study published in January 2006 concluded that greater exposure to alcohol advertising contributes to an increase in drinking among underage youth.</p> <p>The EUDL grant program funds local and state media campaigns that aim to prevent, educate and enforce underage drinking laws, binge drinking and drinking and driving. Even though media campaigns are only one part of an overall effective prevention strategy, it is an important crucial element in combating the \$4 billion alcohol marketing industry.</p>
Alternatives	Local jurisdictions should continue to budget officer time specifically for enforcement of underage drinking. Municipalities can fund educational campaigns out of internal budget, if funds are appropriated.
Priorities	<p>A successful EUDL program uses the three-pronged approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement Activities include compliance checks, party patrols, shoulder tap operations, parking lot surveillance, sobriety checkpoints, emphasis/saturation patrols, fake ID enforcement, source investigations, and other innovative activities (searching Facebook, etc.) • Media Activities include producing op-ed articles, billboards, writing letters, television interviews, conducting media education on active enforcement of underage drinking laws, conducting educational activities in the community, radio and TV public service announcements.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coalition activities include working with schools and colleges, working with government officials, working with business and community members (merchant education) and involving youth in task force and leadership activities.
Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN)/Anti-Gang Initiative (AGI)	
Overview	Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) is a nationwide network designed to create safer neighborhoods by reducing gang and gun violence crimes, and sustaining that reduction. The Anti-Gang Initiative (AGI) funds enhance the PSN task force efforts to combat gangs by building on the effective strategies and partnerships developed under PSN.
Authority	PSN programs are authorized by Public Law 110-5, embedded Secs. 101-104; Pub. L. 109-108, 119 Stat. 2290, 2302.
Customers	<p>Montana Law Enforcement Academy (MLEA) MLEA used PSN and AGI funds to provide comprehensive education and training to all interested law enforcement agencies in Montana on all aspects and dynamics of gun laws as they affect the response and safety in responding to domestic violence in rural communities.</p> <p>County Attorney's Offices (Yellowstone and Cascade) Used PSN and AGI funds to pay for the salaries of two Deputy County Attorneys, cross-designated as Special Assistant United States Attorneys. These attorneys prosecute felony offenders convicted of violent and drug crimes that are in the possession of and using a firearm. Prosecutors also are using a concerted effort to sever the relationship between gangs, violent firearms-related crime and the active and sophisticated methamphetamine trade.</p> <p>Great Falls Police Department (GFPD) Used PSN funds to support a multi-jurisdictional task force to enforce laws pertaining to illegal drugs, gangs, violent offenders and firearms. These cases are referred to a Cascade County, Special Assistant United States Attorney for prosecution. Funds also support the purchase of equipment necessary to carry out these enforcement duties.</p>
Efficiency	These programs take an aggressive approach to detect, enforce and prosecute violent criminal offenders involved in illegal drugs and gangs with the use of a firearm. These offenders are further held accountable by being prosecuted through the Federal court system under the guidance of the United States Attorney's Office of the District of Montana.
Effectiveness	The program's effectiveness is based on the cooperation of local, state, and federal agencies in a unified offensive led by the U.S. Attorney (USA) in each of the 94 Federal Judicial Districts. Each USA is responsible for establishing a collaborative PSN task force of federal, state, and local law enforcement and other community members to implement PSN initiatives within the district. Through the PSN task force, each USA will implement the five core elements of PSN—

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • partnerships, • strategic planning, • training, • outreach, and • accountability <p>—to address specific gun and gang crime problems in that district.</p>
Outcomes	<p>More than 150 combined law enforcement officers, advocates, attorneys, probation and parole and tribal professionals have been trained at the MLEA on all aspects and dynamics of gun laws as they affect the response and safety in responding to domestic violence in rural communities. The dedicated Federal prosecutors each receive on an average four to five referrals per month to prosecute violent and drug offenders while utilizing a firearm. Of these, approximately three to four are formally charged in federal court. The conviction rate continues to be 100%. The multi-jurisdictional task force continues to investigate, arrest and prosecute gang members involved in violent crimes and drug offenses. Task force members have travelled to other states with Federal coalition members to investigate and arrest gang members who have committed crimes with direct relation to the Great Falls community and surrounding areas. The prosecutors and task force members continue to educate community members and officers regarding gangs, violent crimes, drugs and firearms offenses.</p>
Alternatives	<p>Program alternatives and modifications are continually researched and implemented, if feasible, by MBCC staff to ensure that all funds are spent responsibly and that there is the maximum bang-for-the-buck. Currently, Yellowstone and Cascade Counties and their surrounding areas are the only place where aggressive enforcement for PSN/AGI initiatives has been implemented.</p>
Priorities	<p>All three programs listed above encompass three important aspects for successful programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enforcement; • successful prosecution; and • public education and awareness.

Harold Rogers Prescription Drug Monitoring Program

Overview	<p>Beginning in FY02, Congress appropriated funding to the U.S. Department of Justice to support the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program. Prescription monitoring programs help prevent and detect the diversion and abuse of pharmaceutical controlled substances, particularly at the retail level where no other automated information collection system exists.</p>
Authority	<p>2002 U.S. Department of Justice Appropriations Act (Public Law 107-77)</p>
Customers	<p>Doctors, nurses, pharmacists, healthcare industry, law enforcement, the criminal justice system and the public will all benefit from a prescription drug monitoring program.</p>

Efficiency	The increased efficiency of prescription monitoring programs allows the early detection of abuse trends and possible sources of diversion.
Effectiveness	One indication of the effectiveness of prescription monitoring programs is the prevalence of abuse in states with monitoring programs compared with the prevalence in states without monitoring programs. Studies have found that the five states with the lowest number of OxyContin prescriptions per capita have long-standing prescription monitoring programs and report no significant diversion problems associated with the drug. Conversely, the five states with the highest number of OxyContin prescriptions per capita do not have prescription monitoring programs and have reported severe abuse problems.
Outcomes	There are currently 43 states that have registries, including all of the states surrounding Montana. Montana does not have a registry.
Alternatives	Use of general fund monies to build and sustain a prescription drug monitoring database.
Priorities	Passage of HB 83 to create a prescription drug registry.

John R. Justice (JRJ) Grant Program

Overview	Congress enacted the John R. Justice Prosecutors and Defenders Incentive Act to encourage qualified attorneys to choose careers as prosecutors and public defenders and to continue in that service. In September 2010, MBCC received an award in the amount of \$100,000 for the JRJ grant program.
Authority	Bureau of Justice Assistance, 42 U.S.C. 3797cc-21.
Customers	City, state and tribal prosecutors and public defenders.
Efficiency	This is a new program and funds have not been awarded.
Effectiveness	This is a new program and funds have not been awarded.
Outcomes	This is a new program and funds have not been awarded.
Alternatives	No alternatives have been identified.
Priorities	Ensuring fair geographic distribution and equal allocation to public defenders and prosecutors.

National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP)

Overview	The goal of NCHIP is to improve the nation's safety and security by enhancing the quality, completeness, and accessibility of criminal history record information and by insuring the nationwide implementation of criminal justice and noncriminal justice background check systems. Montana has taken advantage of NCHIP funds for approximately 15 years to support integration of data systems with the Department of Justice, Department of Corrections and the Office of the Court Administrator.
Authority	The Crime Identification Technology Act of 1998 (CITA), Pub. L. No. 105-251, 112 Stat.1871 (1998), codified at 42 U.S.C. Section 14601 et seq.;

	<p>The Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act (Brady Act), Pub. L. No. 103-159, 107 Stat.1536 (1993), codified as amended at 18 U.S.C. Section 921 et seq.;</p> <p>The National Child Protection Act of 1993 (NCPA), Pub. L. No. 103-209, 107 Stat. 2490 (1993), codified as amended at 42 U.S.C. Sections 3759, 5101 note, 5119, 5119a, 5119b, 5119c;</p> <p>Those provisions of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (Omnibus Act), Pub. L. No. 90 351, 82 Stat. 197 (1968), codified as amended at 42 U.S.C. Section 3711 et seq., as amended;</p> <p>The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Violent Crime Control Act), Pub. L. No.103 322, 108 Stat. 1796 (1994), codified as amended at 42 U.S.C. Section 13701 et seq., which pertain to the establishment, maintenance, analysis, or use of criminal history records and criminal record systems;</p> <p>Relevant requirements of the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act, Pub. L. No. 103-322, 108 Stat. 2038, Megan's Law, Pub. L. No. 104-145, 110 Stat. 1345, and the Pam Lychner Sexual Offender Tracking and Identification Act of 1996, Pub. L. No. 104-236, 110 Stat. 3093; and Title 1 of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006, Pub L. 109-248;</p> <p>The Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000, Pub. L. No. 106-386, 114 Stat. 1464 (2000) and related laws pertaining to the identification, collection, analysis and interstate exchange of records relating to domestic violence and stalking (including protection orders);</p> <p>The Violence Against Women Act of 1994, codified as amended at 42 U.S.C. Section 14031et seq.; and Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2005, Pub. L. No. 109-162, 119 Stat 2960 (2006).</p>
Customers	<p>The customers are anyone who requires Criminal History Data. This would include but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office of the Court Administrator • Judges (District Courts and Courts of Limited Jurisdiction) • Clerks of Court (District Courts and Courts of Limited Jurisdiction) • County Attorneys and Staff • Department of Corrections (DOC) Juvenile and Adult Probation Officers • Board of Pardons and Parole • Police Department and Sheriff's Office • DOJ Department of Criminal Investigations (DCI) Investigators • DOJ DCI Criminal Records and CJIN Sections Staff • DOJ Montana All Threat Intelligence Center

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Montana Dept. of Transportation • Gambling Control Investigators • Montana Tribal Representatives • Public Defenders • Crime Victim Advocates • Fish, Wildlife and Parks Game Wardens • DPHHS
Efficiency	<p>There have been many successful projects supported by NCHIP that would not have been accomplished without the use of these funds. These projects include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • implementation of the state Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS); • purchase and installation of Livescan (electronic fingerprint capture machines) for more than 20 Sheriff's Offices; • completion of the statewide criminal history record system (CHRS); and • electronic interface between CHRS and the FBI's Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS).
Effectiveness	<p>NCHIP projects have been instrumental in improving and updating Montana's criminal history records. This includes sharing of the information contained within the system in a timely manner with criminal justice agencies throughout Montana and the nation. This data is also used by numerous agencies (including DPHHS and school districts) to conduct background checks on individuals applying to be foster parents, teachers, etc. thus increasing public safety.</p>
Outcomes	<p>These projects allow Montana to leverage federal dollars to improve critical public safety systems. Without NCHIP it would be very difficult for Montana to stay current with technology and the changing requirements of the criminal history records.</p>
Alternatives	<p>The only other way to fund these critical projects would be through Montana tax dollars.</p>
Priorities	<p>The most useful programs are the ones that directly impact public safety, such as offender history used by judges for sentencing decisions, sexual offender history, victim notification of offender status, etc. Some NCHIP projects are used for updating the technology behind the scenes.</p>
Automated Victims Information Database (AVID)	
Overview	<p>AVID was launched July 1, 2010, to replace the aging Providers' of Data Quality (PDQ) database that had been in existence for ten (10) years. The purpose of AVID is to collect information in regards to victimization and victim services in order to comply with federal reporting requirements from the Office of Violence Against Women, the Office for Victims of Crime and the federal Department of Health and Human Services.</p>
Authority	<p>In June 2009, the Board unanimously voted to support the development of AVID and</p>

	awarded funds to MBCC to implement the database.
Customers	Recipients of Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) grants through the Department of Health and Human Services, VOCA, SASP, and STOP Violence Against Women funds. Currently over 300 individuals from 57 local units of government and private non-profit organizations input data into the system.
Efficiency	Prior to AVID, MBCC and DPHHS were each paying a contractor more than \$10,000 a year to assist in grant reporting and management of the PDQ system. This is in addition to enhancement and maintenance costs. AVID was completed using \$100,000 of federal grant money and has an annual maintenance cost of \$1,200. It is a web-based system that no longer requires an individual to travel to each location when updates are necessary.
Effectiveness	Local programs are able to query reports that assist in ensuring victims needs are met and to conduct trending analysis. Information contained in AVID also provides necessary data that is used to seek discretionary federal funds or from private foundations.
Outcomes	Users of the system are able to report and track all necessary information required by three different federal agencies and two state agencies.
Alternatives	Without AVID, grant recipients would have to manually track data.
Priorities	Data collection that can be used to implement best practices for victim services and provide an understanding of the demographics and needs of victims to enable appropriate services.
Statistical Analysis Center (SAC)	
Overview	The Statistical Analysis Center, a unit within the Board of Crime Control, was created to collect crime data and analyze and report on the state of criminal justice issues in Montana.
Authority	Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (Omnibus Act). The Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) was created in 1991 by Executive Order (No. 19-91) under former Governor Stan Stephens.
Customers	The SAC is a state resource that truly serves all stakeholders interested in criminal justice issues. Specifically, SAC has filled data requests for concerned citizens, community stakeholders, legislators/legislative analysts, and researchers. For example, SAC assists Montana Kids Count with obtaining youth crime measures to include as part of their assessment of the well-being of youth in Montana. SAC has also responded to requests for data from the Montana Meth Project; National Center for Juvenile Justice; and many local law enforcement agencies. SAC is also the designated point of contact for the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program.
Efficiency	Montana SAC staff has been recognized at the state and national level for the good work they do. It is important to mention that crime data collected on a voluntary

	basis by SAC is directly used in the federal formula to allocate federal grant funds that Montana receives.
Effectiveness	<p>The SAC crime reporting program (MTIBRS) is one of 13 that are 100% NIBRS Certified by the FBI in the United States. It has also produced a series of reports and publications such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the nature and scope of crime on Native Lands in the Northwest; • a comprehensive Crime in Montana annual publication that details crime trends and emerging issues; • Montana Hate Crimes; • Law Enforcement Personnel; and • A Quarterly Crime Reporting Newsletter. <p>The effectiveness of the SAC staff is evidenced by national recognition from the Association of State Uniform Crime Reporting Programs with its "Best Work in Print Publications" award in 2010.</p> <p>SAC is also planning on conducting a Gang-Threat Assessment and a Disproportionate Minority Contact Assessment of the Juvenile Justice System.</p> <p>SAC has created and continues to manage the first repository for jail-based booking information with no general fund dollars. With this information, the first empirical report on offenders in Montana's Jails has been produced. SAC is also collaborating with researchers from Montana State University on a Montana Crime Victimization Survey.</p>
Outcomes	SAC contributes empirical evidence to criminal justice issues in Montana. MBCC and SAC are uniquely situated base programs and develop strategic responses based on empirical evidence and data. Furthermore, the state as a whole continues to benefit from the work of the SAC by utilizing the crime data for grant applications and policy and program development. Without SAC's crime data collection function (MTIBRS), the state would not be considered for federal formula grants.
Alternatives	The state does not have alternatives that exist that offer the level of services that SAC provides to the state.
Priorities	All activities within SAC are productive and useful. The highest priority program within the SAC is the MTIBRS crime data collection program. The knowledge gained about public safety within Montana is vital to the state. Past, present and planned research projects conducted by SAC are also useful because the research can help answer vital questions and help guide policy that will increase public safety.
Management of Crime Data Collection and Justice Data Repositories	
Overview	MBCC manages multiple repositories and justice data collection projects. A partial list includes:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of the Montana Incident-Based Reporting System (MTIBRS) & National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) for crime data; • Statewide training and quality assurance reviews for law enforcement in crime reporting; • Management of the Tribal Crime Data Repository; • Management of the Detention Data Information System (DDIS); • Coordination and development of the Mental Defective Justice Involved Data Collection Program – forthcoming; and • Annual Law Enforcement Personnel Survey
Authority	Crime data collection falls under the executive order creating the Statistical Analysis Center within the MBCC. (Executive order No. 19-91)
Customers	Montana law enforcement agencies submit compliant crime data to MBCC that is sent to the FBI, Crime Statistics Management Unit. We train 112 agencies on state (MTIBRS) and national (NIBRS) standards in reporting crime data.
Efficiency	The crime data MBCC collects is used in the federal formula for state block grants. Montana's crime data is used in numerous national and state level publications. This data guides law enforcement agencies in policy making and agency planning. A variety of agencies use this data for grant writing purposes. Local and national researchers prefer to use incident-based crime data in their analysis. MBCC is also working on a pilot project to collect mental defective information which will allow agencies to better protect their officers as they serve the public.
Effectiveness	Crime data from 102 local law enforcement agencies, which covers 99% of Montana's population, is collected and reported to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting program (NIBRS). The crime data collection process operates on a voluntary basis. Quality assurance reviews hold agencies to the state and national standards resulting in accurate and complete data. The MBCC's MTIBRS program is 100% FBI certified. MBCC continues to meet the FBI's requirements of certification (i.e. 4% or less error-rate) annually.
Outcomes	This grant money is awarded to state and local agencies for program funding. Programs such as the seven statewide drug task forces would not be able to serve the citizens of Montana without the funding that is a direct result from Montana's full participation in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting program.
Alternatives	Individual law enforcement agencies have invested in computerized records management systems over the years to enter their crime data. They have what is necessary to meet the standards of crime reporting. Changes to this collection process would only hinder them financially and would compromise the integrity of the data.
Priorities	Incident-based crime data is most productive because it's useful in a variety of ways. Crime data is used in determining how much block grant money Montana receives annually, law enforcement agencies use it for developing policies/procedures, researchers apply it to their studies, nationally this data is published for the general

	public, and it is one gauge measuring the level of public safety in Montana. Public safety is highly valued by Montanan's and helps to drive investment in local communities.
Maintenance/Development of Grant Management Systems	
Overview	<p>These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GMIS – Grant Management Information System. In-house financial grant management system. Tracks all expenditures and timelines of dozens of Federal block grants and hundreds of Montana subgrants. • BMWAS – Board Member Web-based Access System. This is the online information system for the use of board members and staff to help organize the work of the Board. • OSAS – Online Subgrant Application System. This is available to our Montana subgrantees to allow them to apply for subgrants online. • GWIS – Grant Web-based Information System. This is available online for Montana subgrantees to provide quarterly financial and program reports to MBCC.
Authority	These fall under the MBCC's authority to perform the work of procuring Federal grants for Montana and distributing the money to law enforcement and other public safety organizations as originally created in MCA 2-15-2006.
Customers	The customers include the MBCC staff, the MBCC Board Members and hundreds (150-200) of Montana subgrantees.
Efficiency	The information in these systems is critical in allowing a staff of seven program managers and four accountants to annually manage the details of dozens of Federal block grants and hundreds (150-200) of Montana subgrants.
Effectiveness	These systems have been instrumental in helping the Board procure Federal dollars and make sure that they are effectively used to combat crime in Montana.
Outcomes	<p>All of the budget information and program narratives for each subgrant are available with a few clicks of the mouse. There are dozens of automated checks and balances built into the budget programs that help make sure everything is in balance. Subgrantees are able to submit their applications and quarterly reports online where they are saved in the database for monitoring and reference. Without these programs the man-hours to accomplish the same work would be many times higher. Reports are able to be created in a few minutes for auditors and other interested parties.</p>
Alternatives	There are no off-the-shelf programs available to handle all of the unique Montana requirements. If MBCC tried to do their work without these systems, the manpower costs would go up significantly and would be much greater than their cost.
Priorities	All of these systems are for the performance of MBCC core functions.

Montana State Legislature

2011 Session

3.1990-2010 Sub-grant Funding by County

**Montana Historical
Society Archives
225 N. Roberts
Helena MT 59620-1201**
2011 Legislative Scanner Susie Hamilton

1990 - 2010 Subgrant Funding by County

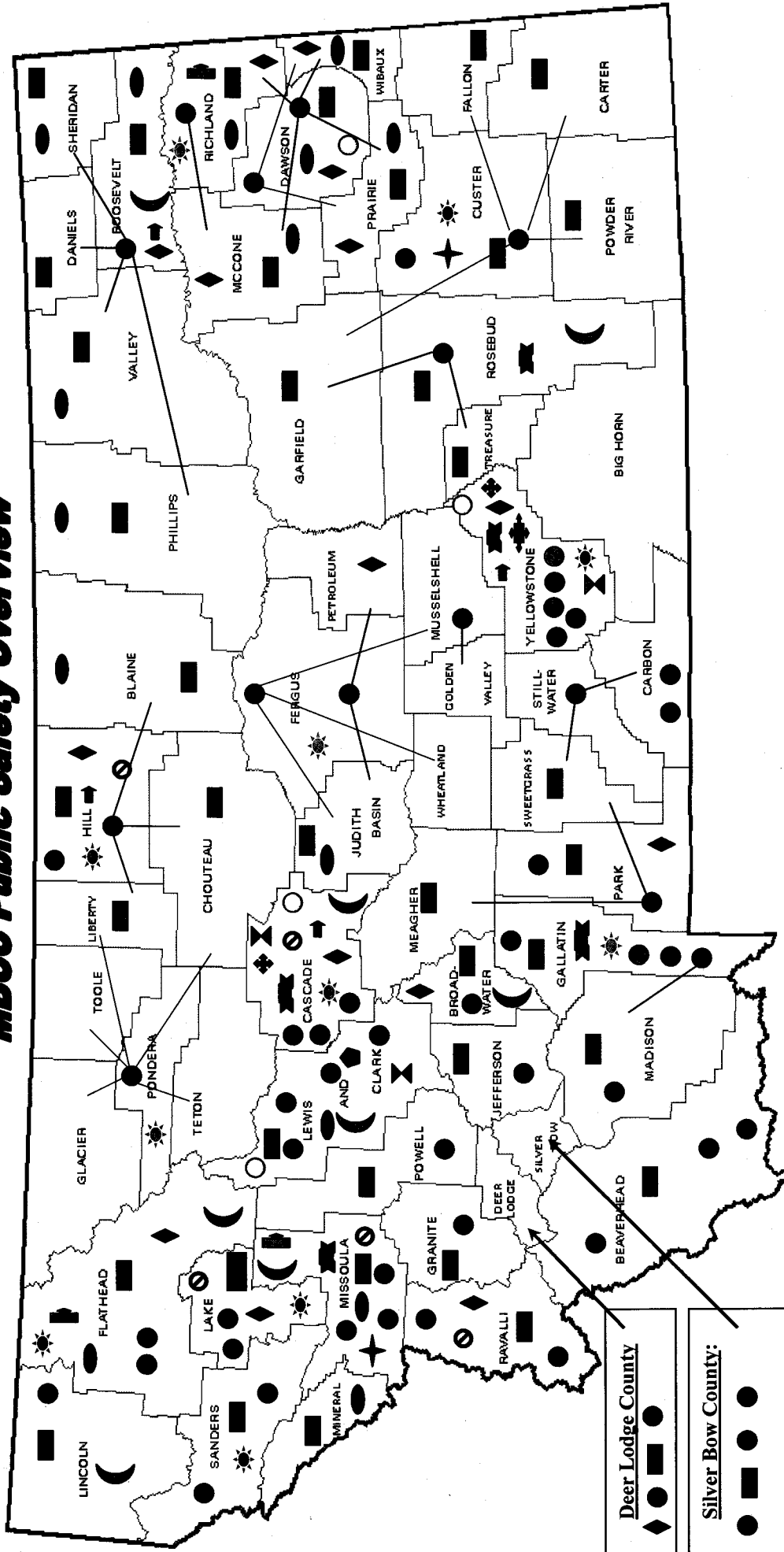
County	Federal	State	Local (Match)	Total	2009 Population Estimate	\$ Per Capita
Beaverhead	\$1,342,369	\$0	\$349,227	\$1,691,596	8,976	\$188
Big Horn	\$382,697	\$0	\$68,725	\$451,422	13,015	\$35
Blaine	\$698,596	\$0	\$145,135	\$843,731	6,485	\$130
Broadwater	\$507,370	\$0	\$87,688	\$595,058	4,793	\$124
Carbon	\$827,166	\$0	\$181,496	\$1,008,662	9,756	\$103
Carter	\$8,847	\$0	\$983	\$9,830	1,202	\$8
Cascade	\$9,020,971	\$4,316,166	\$8,899,032	\$22,236,169	82,178	\$271
Choteau	\$90,106	\$0	\$17,454	\$107,560	5,167	\$21
Custer	\$2,908,533	\$23,300	\$674,039	\$3,605,872	11,189	\$322
Daniels	\$103,864	\$0	\$16,597	\$120,461	1,703	\$71
Dawson	\$2,538,199	\$0	\$580,606	\$3,118,805	8,558	\$364
Deer Lodge	\$1,510,675	\$26,463	\$347,023	\$1,884,161	8,792	\$214
Fallon	\$124,495	\$0	\$6,378	\$130,873	2,725	\$48
Fergus	\$2,232,499	\$22,000	\$483,506	\$2,738,005	11,208	\$244
Flathead	\$10,046,565	\$1,390,070	\$5,054,969	\$16,491,604	89,624	\$184
Gallatin	\$12,202,358	\$1,331,718	\$7,665,913	\$21,199,989	90,343	\$235
Garfield	\$41,086	\$0	\$1,001	\$42,087	1,173	\$36
Glacier	\$908,176	\$0	\$173,858	\$1,082,035	13,550	\$80
Golden Valley	\$25,539	\$0	\$2,838	\$28,377	1,057	\$27
Granite	\$231,836	\$0	\$55,057	\$286,892	2,879	\$100
Hill	\$5,803,908	\$50,349	\$1,828,889	\$7,683,146	16,632	\$462
Jefferson	\$617,784	\$0	\$145,680	\$763,465	11,470	\$67
Judith Basin	\$18,099	\$0	\$2,011	\$20,110	2,051	\$10
Lake	\$3,075,991	\$20,996	\$836,614	\$3,933,601	28,605	\$138
Lewis & Clark **	\$46,900,567	\$56,376	\$11,920,552	\$58,877,495	61,942	\$951
Liberty	\$25,185	\$0	\$8,635	\$33,820	1,748	\$19
Lincoln	\$2,377,510	\$0	\$791,340	\$3,168,850	18,717	\$169
McCone	\$88,791	\$0	\$11,100	\$99,891	1,624	\$62
Madison	\$568,669	\$0	\$139,741	\$708,411	7,457	\$95
Meagher	\$147,756	\$0	\$18,068	\$165,824	1,908	\$87

** Includes all awards to State Agencies

County	Federal	State	Local (Match)	Total	2009 Population Estimate	\$ Per Capita
Mineral	\$84,351	\$0	\$15,665	\$100,016	3,833	\$26
Missoula	\$10,952,731	\$3,842,080	\$18,382,968	\$33,177,779	108,623	\$305
Musselshell	\$857,009	\$0	\$226,028	\$1,083,037	4,600	\$235
Park	\$1,125,565	\$25,000	\$302,490	\$1,453,054	15,941	\$91
Petroleum	\$79,190	\$0	\$5,171	\$84,361	440	\$192
Phillips	\$161,682	\$0	\$36,991	\$198,673	3,944	\$50
Pondera	\$659,593	\$0	\$166,258	\$825,851	5,814	\$142
Powder River	\$19,922	\$0	\$2,213	\$22,135	1,664	\$13
Powell	\$670,587	\$0	\$134,304	\$804,891	7,089	\$114
Prairie	\$29,997	\$0	\$3,333	\$33,330	1,108	\$30
Ravalli	\$2,321,555	\$0	\$489,215	\$2,810,770	40,431	\$70
Richland	\$947,504	\$124,335	\$292,160	\$1,363,999	9,313	\$146
Roosevelt	\$2,771,718	\$50,988	\$633,109	\$3,455,815	10,303	\$335
Rosebud	\$1,071,876	\$949,865	\$1,614,962	\$3,636,703	9,258	\$393
Sanders	\$987,086	\$1,024	\$221,136	\$1,209,247	11,096	\$109
Sheridan	\$119,226	\$0	\$16,124	\$135,350	3,243	\$42
Silver Bow	\$3,135,015	\$887,323	\$1,477,927	\$5,500,265	32,949	\$167
Stillwater	\$720,728	\$0	\$187,966	\$908,693	8,786	\$103
Sweet Grass	\$197,956	\$0	\$49,798	\$247,754	3,667	\$68
Teton	\$69,733	\$0	\$21,028	\$90,761	6,088	\$15
Toole	\$68,233	\$0	\$13,621	\$81,855	5,151	\$16
Treasure	\$36,849	\$0	\$4,337	\$41,186	612	\$67
Valley	\$918,155	\$0	\$481,813	\$1,399,968	6,771	\$207
Wheatland	\$312,780	\$0	\$33,661	\$346,440	2,044	\$169
Wibaux	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	897	\$0
Yellowstone	\$9,916,832	\$3,729,516	\$13,447,214	\$27,093,562	144,797	\$187
Report Totals:	\$143,612,082	\$16,847,568	\$78,773,647	\$239,233,297	974,989	\$245

2009

MBCC Public Safety Overview



Deer Lodge County:
 ♦ ● ● ● ● ●

Silver Bow County:
 ● ● ● ● ● ●

- Juvenile Accountability Incentive
- ♦ DV Misdemeanor Probation
- JAG Edward Byrne Memorial Justice
- ♦ Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention
- ➡ JDAI
- ◆ Title V Delinquency Prevention
- ⊙ Drug Free Schools
- ★ Paul Coverdell Forensic Crime Lab
- ⬢ National Criminal History Improvement
- ⬢ Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws
- ⬢ Sexual Assault Services Program
- ⬢ Project Safe Neighborhoods/Anti-Gang
- Shelter (Domestic Violence)
- Child Abuse
- Dedicated Detective
- Domestic Violence Services
- Rape Crisis
- Training Grants
- Designated Prosecutor
- Victim/Witness

Montana State Legislature

2011 Session

**4. Hard Color Copy of a
Power Point on MBCC
for 2011 Leg Session**

**Montana Historical
Society Archives
225 N. Roberts
Helena MT 59620-1201**
2011 Legislative Scanner Susie Hamilton

MONTANA BOARD OF CRIME CONTROL

2011 Legislative Session



OUR MISSION

To pro-actively contribute to public safety, crime prevention and victim assistance with planning, policy development, and coordination of the justice systems in partnership with citizens, government, and communities.

WHO WE ARE

- ▣ Created in 1968.
- ▣ Administratively attached to the Department of Justice.
- ▣ 18 – Member Board appointed by the Governor
 - Additional 15 – Member Youth Justice Advisory Council (YJC) established by executive order of the Governor.
- ▣ Nonpartisan planning and grant management agency that supports an extensive statewide network of entities that together promote public safety, law enforcement, juvenile justice, victim services, judicial, and homeland security efforts.

SERVICES PROVIDED

- ▣ Statewide strategic planning;
- ▣ Resource development;
- ▣ Financial support;
- ▣ Technical assistance;
- ▣ Technical and data enhancements; and
- ▣ Support services for state and local criminal justice systems.

FOUR DECADES OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- ▣ Criminal Justice Information Network (CJIN)
- ▣ Criminal History Records Improvement
- ▣ Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS)
- ▣ Multi-Jurisdictional Livescan Project
- ▣ Montana Law Enforcement Academy (MLEA)
- ▣ Local Law Enforcement Assistance
- ▣ Forensic Crime Lab Development
- ▣ DNA Testing
- ▣ Drug Enforcement/Prevention Programs
- ▣ Assistance to Crime Victims
- ▣ Online Orders of Protection
- ▣ Online Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANE) Training
- ▣ Domestic Violence Fatality Review
- ▣ Juvenile Detention Reform
- ▣ Juvenile Detention Officer Training
- ▣ Montana Crime Prevention Association (MCPA)
- ▣ Jail Overcrowding Study
- ▣ Montana Law Enforcement Information Record Association (MLEIRA)

MBCC STAFF

- ▣ Compliance/Performance Bureau
 - Fiscal Management
 - Grant Accounting/Budgeting
 - Technical Assistance Unit
 - Data Collection/Quality Assurance/Statistical Analysis
- ▣ Community Justice Bureau
 - Juvenile Justice
 - Victim Services
- ▣ Public Safety Bureau
 - Crime Prevention
 - Enforcement

FISCAL

- ▣ Provides professional accounting for all funds administered by MBCC in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and in compliance with state and federal laws and regulations.
- ▣ Provides financial analysis to assist with planning efficient use of resources.
- ▣ Delivers technical assistance to subgrantees on how to manage, account for, and report on their grant awards.
- ▣ Performs oversight to subgrantees through report review and on-site audits.
- ▣ Assures compliance with state and federal reporting requirements.

FISCAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- ▣ Designed and implemented an electronic Grant Information Management System (GIMS) that effectively controls costs through economical utilization of personnel, materials and equipment
- ▣ Online Subgrant Application System (OSAS)
- ▣ Online Grant Website Information System (GWIS)
- ▣ Consistently applies firm accounting principles resulting in many years of exception free state and federal audits.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE UNIT

- ▣ Collects and analyzes crime data from law enforcement.
- ▣ Develops and publishes annual report on crime.
- ▣ Reports adult and juvenile crime to federal agencies.
- ▣ Provides assistance to tribal agencies in developing systems for crime data reporting.
- ▣ Maintains agency computer services, databases and electronic applications, including the Board website.

TAU ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- ▣ 90% of local law enforcement have computerized records management systems.
- ▣ Development of interactive crime data website.
- ▣ National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) Certification (less than 4% error rate).
- ▣ NIBRS and Web Based Analytics Enhancement.
- ▣ Detention Data Information System (DDIS).

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

- ▣ Provides grant support and program development for state, tribal and local agencies that oversee:
 - Juvenile Justice Issues
 - Victims of Crime and Violence against Women
 - Enforcing Underage Drinking
 - Drug Task Forces
- ▣ Monitors compliance with the Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention Act (JJDP Act) and the Montana Youth Court Act including:
 - Sight and sound separation
 - No juveniles in adult jails
 - Disproportionate Minority Contact

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

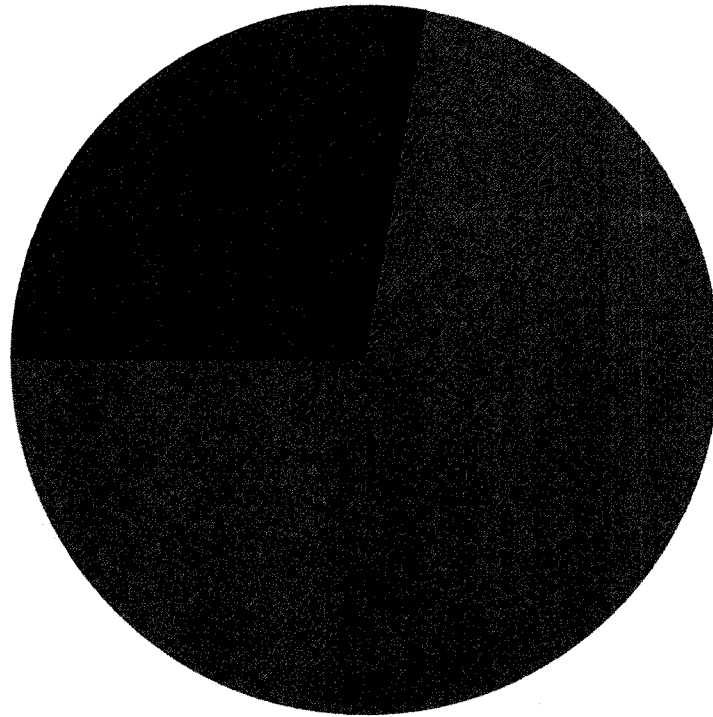
- ▣ Implementation of the Automated Victims' Information Database (AVID).
- ▣ American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA).
- ▣ Gang Free Montana Training.
- ▣ Montana Crime Prevention Association (MCPA) Development.
- ▣ Montana Crime Prevention Annual Conferences.
- ▣ Crime Victims' Rights Week Annual Activities.
- ▣ Implementation of *Do the Write Thing*.

GRANT FUNDING

- Victims of Crime Act (Includes ARRA)
- Domestic Violence Intervention (State Special)
- Violence Against Women Act (Includes ARRA)
- Violence Against Women – Sexual Assault Services
- Office of Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention – Title II and Title V
- Juvenile Accountability
- Juvenile Detention Centers (General Fund)
- Annie E. Casey Foundation – Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (Private Fund)
- Edward Byrnes Memorial Justice Assistance (Includes ARRA)
- Project Safe Neighborhoods
- Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws
- National Criminal History Improvement
- Residential Substance Abuse Treatment
- John R. Justice
- Harold Rogers Prescription Drug
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services
- Safe and Drug Free Schools
- After-School Programs (General Fund – one-time only)
- State Justice Statistics Grant/Statistical Analysis Center
- Paul Coverdell Forensic Science
- Mental Health Collaboration (thru DPHHS)

MBCC FUNDING

2012-2013 Biennium

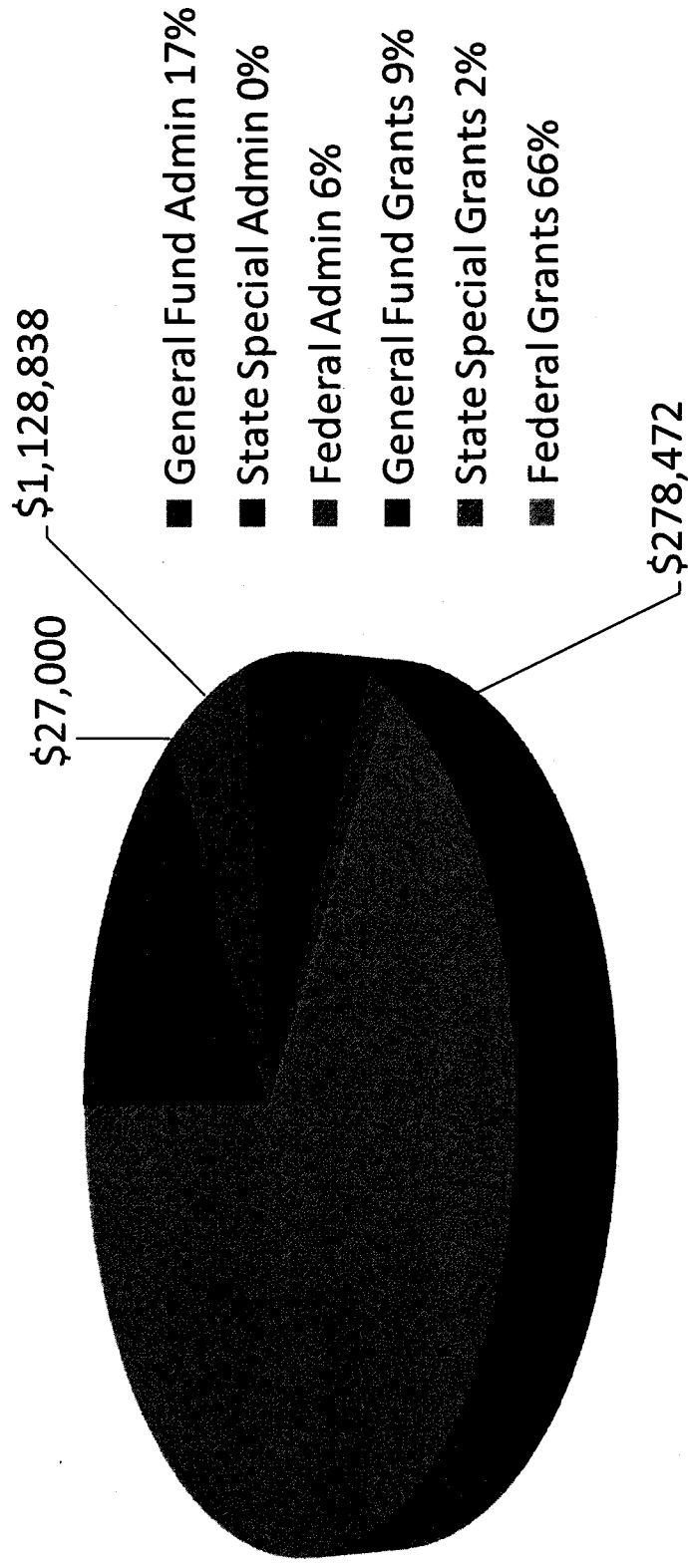


\$305,472

- General Funds - 26%
- State Special - 2%
- Federal Funds - 72%

MBCC BUDGET BREAKDOWN

2012-2013 Biennium



BUDGET DEVELOPMENT

- ▣ Development began in February 2010 after completing MCA 17-7-140 required Reduction Plan (reducing general fund spending by 5%).
- ▣ Budget office advised not to expect more general fund than what was appropriated in FY10.
- ▣ Determined not to submit any new proposals that increased costs.
- ▣ Scrutinized budget for cost savings and efficiencies while trying to avoid reductions in services.

BUDGET DEVELOPMENT, CONT.

- ▣ MBCC major function is to research, apply for, and administer grant funding to programs providing vital services throughout the justice system.
- ▣ Personnel is most important asset and key to being successful at developing resources and administering them in accordance with state and federal regulations.
- ▣ 23% of budget pays agency personnel and operating costs, 77% funds programs at state and local level. These programs create jobs, provide necessary services, and improve the state economy.

BUDGET DEVELOPMENT, CONT.

- ▣ Made reductions in operating costs such as contracted services, supplies, travel, & training.
- ▣ Relocated to a state owned building reducing rental costs by \$21,223.
- ▣ Other present law adjustments netted a reduction of \$190,450 to biennial budget and helped offset increases in the statewide present law adjustments (includes fixed and personnel costs which we have little control over).
- ▣ General fund biennial budget came in at \$27,000 more than what was appropriated in FY10, an increase of only 0.58%.

BUDGET CHALLENGES

- ▣ Limited funding leads to:
 - Balancing needs of multiple programs and priorities;
 - Lack of services/resources specifically in rural and tribal areas;
 - Offering only basic services;
 - Lack of training — funds are spent to maintain core services rather than training to stay current on best practices;
 - Difficulty in improving services while containing or reducing costs;
 - Difficulty identifying cost savings that would have the least impact on services provided to our customers; and
 - Difficulty identifying cost savings that would not impair our ability to apply for and properly administer grants in order to avoid losing grants and creating greater reductions to federal resources.

BUDGET CHALLENGES, CONT.

Per the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, spending cuts are problematic during an economic downturn because they reduce overall demand and can make the downturn deeper. When states cut spending, they lay off employees, cancel contracts with vendors, eliminate or lower payments to businesses and nonprofit organizations that provide direct services, and cut benefit payments to individuals. In all of these circumstances, the companies and organizations that would have received government payments have less money to spend on salaries and supplies, and individuals who would have received salaries or benefits have less money for consumption. This directly removes demand from the economy. (1)

OBSTACLES

- ▣ Poor economic condition leads to:
 - Unknown federal funding levels which could lead to possible reduced federal funding;
 - Delays by Congress in passing a budget could result in funding delays and budget issues for programs;
 - Lack of sustainability for programs;
 - Difficulty for programs to come up with matching dollars when required;
 - Reduced charitable contributions and fundraising for non-profit organizations;
 - Increase in crimes and victimization; and
 - Decreased public safety (local agencies laying off personnel including law enforcement).

CITIZEN GROUPS AFFECTED

- ▣ Law Enforcement
- ▣ Courts
- ▣ Corrections
- ▣ Prosecutors
- ▣ Public Defenders
- ▣ Jails
- ▣ Tribal Governments
- ▣ Local Governments
- ▣ Private Non-Profits
- ▣ Public at Large

POTENTIAL OUTCOMES

▣ Law Enforcement

- 37% increase in officer deaths in the line of duty between 2009 and 2010.
 - ▣ National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund cites economic troubles as cause.
- Layoffs of law enforcement officers.
- Reduction in services and response times for public.

▣ Courts

- Increased case-load on a system that is already working at capacity.
- Layoffs in court personnel.

POTENTIAL OUTCOMES, CONT.

▣ Corrections

- Increase in incarceration of offenders
- Strain on DOC's budget as incarceration is costly
- Decrease in alternative programs (i.e. ISP, Boot-Camp)

▣ Prosecutors and Public Defenders

- Increased case-load on a system that is already working at capacity and struggling to maintain qualified attorneys

▣ Jails

- Influx in offenders/jail over-crowding
- Jail closures.
- Increased mental health issues of offenders
- Decrease in alternatives to detention (i.e. Yellowstone County Jail Based Treatment)

POTENTIAL OUTCOMES, CONT.

▣ Tribal and Local Governments

- Layoffs in personnel.
- Decrease in emergency services/public safety.
- Decrease in general services/infrastructure deterioration.
- Increased unemployment leading to reduction in tax revenue.

▣ Private Non-Profits

- Lack of funding for core services to victims, youths, etc.
- Potential closure of domestic violence/sexual assault shelters.
- Reduction in fund-raising monies.

POTENTIAL OUTCOMES, CONT.

- ▣ Public at Large
 - Decrease in vital services, including public safety
 - Increase in crime.
 - Rise in unemployment.
 - Lack of confidence in government.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS FOR NEXT BIENNIUM

- ▣ Research funding opportunities, apply for grants, plan the effective use of resources, administer grant awards, and fund programs to assist and improve the Montana justice system.
- ▣ Maintain FBI Certification for Montana's National Incidence Based Reporting System (NIBRS) by conducting data quality improvement site reviews of 20% of reporting agencies each year.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS, CONT.

- ▣ Implement a state-of-the-art web-based statistical analysis tool to improve access to NIBRS crime data. This will be available on the Internet for law enforcement, state/tribal agencies, and the public.
- ▣ Strengthen state-wide drug enforcement. Convene the Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces (MJDTF) and other state and local drug enforcement agencies to develop a biannual Drug Control Strategy. Collect data on performance indicators and generate an annual report.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS, CONT.

- ▣ Develop a statewide analysis of crime victim characteristics to identify and target effective intervention strategies. MBCC's Automated Victims' Information Database (AVID) and a victimization survey will be utilized to develop the strategic response.
- ▣ Conduct an evaluation of Domestic Violence Misdemeanor Probation Programs in order to develop, implement, and evaluate model programs.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS, CONT.

- ▣ Identify and respond to current and emerging youth and young adult gang activity and implement the Gang Free Montana Initiative. Provide outreach and technical assistance to law enforcement and community leaders to implement three (3) model programs.